

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD.

VOL XIX. NO. 222

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

FORCED TO DISGORGE.

A Sheriff Finds Hard Work to Collect Taxes.

CINCHING THE HALF BREDS.

Rollette County, Dakota, in Turmoil Over What Indians Say is Robbery—Four Thousand Ready for War.

FERRY, Dak., February 14.—Considerable excitement exists regarding the half-breed situation at St. John. It seems that vigorous attempts are being made on the part of Rollette County officials to collect taxes from such half-breeds as are alleged to be regularly taxable. Yesterday the affair culminated in a direct opposition to the policy of county officials and assumed the appearance of an outbreak.

Sheriff Flynn and a posse of one man made a descent upon the settlement and succeeded at first in making a few collections. Later, however, the half-breeds assembled from all directions, being joined by others from the reservation, and pressing about the sheriff and his man, they forced him to disgorge his collections. The sheriff, realizing that he was no match for the increasing numbers of savages, retreated to St. John and called upon the local militia for assistance. Major McKee immediately placed his command under arms. In the meantime the rumor states that a message had been sent to Governor Church requesting him to give the soldiers at Fort Totten orders to march to St. John if needed. The half-breeds are loud in the denunciation of this attempt to collect taxes or rob them as they say and claim they will resort to the last minute.

WILL SHOOT ON SIGHT. Sheriff Flynn has been notified that he will be shot on sight if he again makes a similar attempt. The alarming part of the situation seems to be that a large number of the 4,000 half-breeds on the reservation are preparing to take a hand in the matter and bloodshed is feared. The local militia company at St. John is marching to the scene of disturbance.

HUNGARIAN WRANGLES.

A Tumult Created in the Discussion of the Army Bill.

PESTH, February 14.—During the debate on the army bill in the lower House of the Hungarian Diet to-day, Herr Ugron accused the ministry of using the influence of the crown to exercise pressure in favor of the measure.

The remarks of Ugron caused a tumult. Amid the applause of the supporters of the government, Von Tiza, prime minister, said he intended to mitigate the rights of the administration of the internal revenue laws.

A vote by which the committee resolved to consider the bill resulted, year 9, says 2. Later on the question was put: Shall customs revenues be considered in connection with this bill? and was decided in the negative. Year 1, says 12, the other members having entered soon since the first vote.

AT A STANDSTILL.

No Change in Affairs at Samoa Since Last Report.

AUCKLAND, February 14.—The latest advices from Samoa say there has been no change in the situation since the last report.

There has been no fighting, and Tamasese and Mataafa remain in their stronghold. The British consul has warned British subjects not to supply the natives with arms and to maintain strict neutrality.

The British war ship Calliope has replaced the war ship Royalist. The German and American warships remain stationary.

Herr Brandt, leading partisan of Tamasese has been recalled to Berlin.

LOADED FOR SOMOA.

The Steamer Carondelet Loaded with Guns and Ammunition.

NEW YORK, February 14.—The steamer Carondelet sailed late this afternoon for Samoa. It is authentically learned that during the day 113 cases of rifles, shells, ammunition, by the steamer Western Laird, from Antwerp, had yesterday been placed on the Carondelet.

It is announced officially to-day that Henry Kunhardt, Haytian consul at Boston, has been removed by President Legitimé.

A FRENCH SPLIT.

The Chamber of Deputies at Logerheads—Ministers Resign.

PARIS, February 14.—The Chamber of Deputies was crowded to-day.

The Prince of Wales and Lord Lytton, British ambassador, occupied seats in the diplomatic gallery. Baron Mackinnon, president of the Right, moved to adjourn the debate on the revision of the question for one week. He declared that the Right desired to complete the revision as well as a dissolution of the Chamber.

Premier Floquet refused to entertain the motion, stating that the government could not consent to dissolve the Chamber.

Baron Mackinnon's motion was rejected by a vote of 370 to 173.

Count De Deville Malifen, in moving

for an indefinite postponement of the revision debate, said: "The electoral period virtually begins to-day. Let us leave to the people the duty of indicating what kind of revision they desire. Let us not lose time in discussing a question that is in no wise definite. Instead of pursuing the policy of the egotism let us return to the policy of common sense."

Floquet replying reminded the House that the government was pledged to make the revision proposal the immediate order of the day after the scrutiny of the election results.

At the conclusion of Floquet's remarks, a division was taken and Count Danville-Maillifen's motion adopted by a vote of 307 to 218.

Premier Floquet thereupon announced that the ministry would immediately resign. Immediately after the announcement the members of the ministry sent their resignations to President Carnot.

This was a complete surprise to the Chamber. Floquet had said nothing implying his intention to make a motion to adjourn the cabinet question.

Both Left and Right were unaware how the ministry would regard the vote of the majority, which included the members of the Right and a number of opportunists. After adjournment the radical Left and the extreme Left held a meeting, and sent a delegation to Floquet to express regret at the fall of the cabinet, and congratulating the retiring premier upon the firmness of the position he had assumed.

Another Slip.

LONDON, February 14.—At Attorney-General Webster's request the witness submitted a genuine specimen of Parnell's signature. The court debarred the question as to whether English thought the letter which appeared in the Times was genuine.

Soames said he believed the body of the letter to be in Campbell's writing, while the signature was Parnell's. When he discovered the Parnell letters he also came across documents which he supposed to be Egan's. Three of Egan's letters were found in Corri's house, where two letters in Campbell's writing were also discovered.

The witness produced these letters, together with other specimens of Egan's writing. At this point Sir Charles Russell said:

"We have only given these documents a cursory glance. The court must not assume that all will be unaccounted for."

Attorney-General Webster rejoined that he did not suppose Sir Charles Russell would admit the genuineness of the letters.

Soames further testified that Richard Pigott gave the Parnell letters to Houston, secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, who handed them to McDonald.

On cross-examination the witness said he was not consulted regarding the publication of the articles on Parnellism and crime, though he knew they were being prepared early in 1887. Mr. Flanagan, son of an Irish judge, co-operated with a gentleman on the staff on the Times, in preparing the articles. Up to January, 1888, twelve letters were obtained from Pigott; later more letters written by Egan, O'Kelly, and Davitt, were obtained, making a total of seventeen.

He did not know precisely what was paid for the letters. Probably, whatever was paid passed through him, the first payment of £1,000 was made to Houston. It was partly for expenses going to America and partly for payment of Dr. Maguire and other assistants. The successive subsequent payments to Houston were £200, £300, £400, £120, £180, £550, £342 and £100.

Witness paid Moser about £2,000; Kirby, £250, and another agent named Thompson £200.

Touching Davitt's letter, witness said he took pains to form a conclusive opinion. He decided it was genuine. The proceedings then adjourned.

Cleveland Wont Interfere.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—It is said at the State Department that as there is not the slightest wish or desire on the part of President Cleveland or Secretary Bayard to embarrass the incoming administration with respect to the Samoan policy. It is not at all likely that the present administration will arrogate to itself the selection of an American representative at the proposed conference at Berlin, or that it will take any action whatever which might tend to commit the next administration.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

BARON DE COTEGUIPE, recently prime minister of Brazil, died at Rio Janeiro.

The President approved an act for the relief of the town of Flagstaff, Arizona.

An exceedingly strong anti-trust bill was introduced in the Minnesota Legislature yesterday.

The steamer Samara, which sailed for Boston February 10, was towed back to Queenstown yesterday, having a broken shaft.

The Cossack expedition recently landed at Tadjurah, organizing a large caravan, intends to proceed to Ankobar, Abyssinia.

CAPTAIN F. M. RAMSEY was to-day ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to duty as commandant of the navy yard at New York.

The House of Congress has ordered its conferees on the Territorial bill not to insist on the admission of New York on a vote of 135 to 106.

The fast four-year-old trotting filly, Bosque Bonita, by May's Hambletonian, has been sold at Lexington, Kentucky, for \$10,000. She will be taken to Cuba.

The last of the State receptors of President Cleveland to official society drew an unusually large crowd to the White House to-night. The reception was to the army and navy. The decorations were elaborate and beautiful.

In the Bow Street police court, London, yesterday, Patrick Malloy, who is charged with committing perjury when testifying before the Parnell Commission,

pleaded not guilty and reserved defense. He was committed for trial.

A telegram was received at the Navy Department, Washington, announcing the success of the official trial of the gun boat Yorktown yesterday. The vessel made 16 knots an hour. She met the requirement of 300 horse power.

JOHN DEVOT, of New York, declares that the statement of the informer Le-Caron that he carried a message from Parnell to Devoy is false. Devoy declares Parnell never belonged to any of the dynamite sections or had anything to do with them.

WANT A FAIR COUNT.

The Bill Relating to Imported Liquors Discussed.

A BACKET OVER NEW STATES

Springer Stands for New Mexico, but Symes Says that Territory has not Asked for Admission.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—The resolution heretofore offered by Senator Stewart for a select committee of seven Senators on irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, with a clerk at \$6 per day, was agreed to.

Senator Morgan offered an amendment to the resolution reported from the committee on privileges and elections, which was laid on the table and ordered printed. It instructs the committee so to frame the legislation on the subject of elections that it shall not apply to any State whose constitution and laws provide ample security for the honest exercise of the right to vote.

A FAIR COUNT.

Also for a just and impartial counting and return of votes, and for just, impartial and true ascertainment and certification of results, and in which State those requirements have been honestly complied with.

Senator Wilson, of Indiana, addressed the Senate in support of the bill relating to imported liquors, introduced by Mr. Frye on the 21st of December, 1887, reported back adversely from the judiciary committee on the 19th of March, 1888, and then placed on the calendar. No action was taken.

PRIVILEGES RESUMED.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the committee on privileges and elections, and was addressed by Senator Coker. At the conclusion of Coker's address, other business followed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—The Senate bill was passed providing for writs of error to the United States Supreme Court in all cases involving the question of jurisdiction of court below.

The Senate amendments now concurred in to the legislative and executive bill.

The committee on appropriations reported back the fortification bill, with the Senate amendments, referred to the committee of the whole.

The conference report on the State of South Dakota, which is a total disagreement, was agreed to and a new conference ordered.

MAKING NEW STATES.

Representative Baker, of New York, offered a resolution governing House conferees following instructions. First, to exclude the Territory of New Mexico from the bill. Second, to amend the bill so as to provide for the admission of South Dakota by proclamation of the President under the Sioux Falls constitution. Third, that the proposed States of North Dakota, Montana and Washington be admitted on the same basis, either all by proclamation of the President, or all by formal acts of admission.

Representative Cox, of New York, offered a substitute, differing only from Baker's proposition in that it provides for the admission of North Dakota, Montana and Washington by proclamation of the President.

Representative Springer insisted on retaining in the bill provision for the admission of New Mexico. Representative Symes of Colorado declared that no petition had been presented, no bill introduced to show the people of New Mexico desired admission into the Union. He did not see why the people of New Mexico should be forced into the Union by having a provision tacked on to the Dakota bill for political purposes.

Brackenridge of Kentucky argued against the exclusion of New Mexico. On motion, Baker's motion was laid upon the table. The next clause voted upon was instructing the conferees to amend the bill so as to provide for the admission of South Dakota by proclamation, without further vote on the question of division. This clause was agreed to; yeas 137, nays 102.

Motions to adjourn having been voted down, an arrangement was effected whereby the vote on the resolutions shall be taken to-morrow at 12.45, and the House then adjourned.

DON'T TAMPER.

The National Builders' Convention Meets and Resolves.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14.—At the session of the National Builders' convention to-day, after a number of papers had been read, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of this board that strenuous efforts have been made on the part of the labor unions in this and other States to have the conspiracy laws repealed; therefore be it

Resolved, That delegates to convention be instructed to urge upon the delegates from other States and cities the necessity of maintaining the influence, personality, to the end that the conspiracy laws of the various States be not tampered with.

Several resolutions reported by the committee were voted upon. One re-

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commending the association to use its influence for the passing of laws making it a felony for any person or organization to prevent any American youth from learning any trade or handicraft he may desire, was adopted. A vote of thanks was tendered Congressman Butterworth of Ohio for his defense of the rights of American citizens.

St. Paul was selected as the place for the next annual meeting on January 20, 1890, and officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year.

THE "HERALD" DRAWING.

In Answer to Many Inquiries We Publish the Following:

The 1,250 prizes are to be limited to the "Semi-Weekly Herald" alone, and the number being so large everyone has an excellent chance. The drawing will be conducted publicly early in 1889, due notice being given in advance. The plan will be the simplest and fairest possible. Every premium receipt issued is numbered. A duplicate of every number issued is retained in this office. All these numbers will be placed in a box and a blindfolded child will be selected to draw them out. The first 1,250 numbers drawn will entitle the holders of the corresponding numbers to the prizes. The prizes will be numbered from 1 to 1,250, graded according to their value. Thus the city lot (value \$300) is prize No. 1. The Holstein bull (value \$800) is prize No. 2; the Kimball organ (value \$120) is prize No. 3, and so on down to the 1,250th. The first number drawn from the box entitles the holder of that number to prize No. 1; the second to prize No. 2; the third to prize No. 3, etc. The drawing will be presided over by a committee chosen by holders of tickets. A record is carefully kept of all numbers issued, so that it can be ascertained once where the lucky holder resides.

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